

URBAN DISTRICT
OF
KNOTTINGLEY



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1962

U R B A N D I S T R I C T

O F

K N O T T I N G L E Y

A N N U A L R E P O R T

O F T H E

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

F O R T H E Y E A R

1962

B Y

J . F . F R A S E R

M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D. Obst., R.C.O.G.

1. The first part of the paper

is devoted to the study of the

properties of the function

defined by

the following integral equation

where

is a function

which satisfies the condition

Medical Officer's Section,
Health Department,
Baghill House,
Walkergate,
Pontefract.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council,

Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present, for your information and consideration, a Report on the Health and Health Services of the Urban District during the year, 1962.

The Annual Report of the Public Health Inspector, dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the Urban District, Housing and the Inspection and Supervision of Food Supplies, is complementary to this Report.

For your information, certain details of the personal health services administered by the County Council are included.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

John F. Draxler.

Medical Officer of Health.

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KNOTTINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL. 1962

Chairman: Cr. K. Sharpe.

Vice-Chairman: Cr. M. McLaughlan.

Cr. S. Alderson.

Cr. A. Cardwell.

Cr. J.E. Durkin, J.P.

Cr. Mrs. M. Nunns.

Cr. W.B. Piper, J.P.

Cr. W. Sarvent.

Cr. J. Sowerby.

Clerk to the Council:-

H.B. Probert, Esq.,

Medical Officer of Health:-

John F. Fraser, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,
D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Public Health Inspector:-

L. Barber, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

P A R T O N E

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of the District:	2,837 Acres.
Population, mid-year, Registrar General's estimate:	11,420.
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1962:	3,500.
Rateable Value: 1962 - £219,746; 1961 - £216,726.	
Product of Penny Rate: 1962 - £1,280; 1961 - £860.	
These figures show a population increase of 260.	

VITAL STATISTICS.

The figures in brackets are the corresponding ones for 1961.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Legitimate.	110	(95)	109	(93)	219	(188)
Illegitimate.	5	(4)	11	(9)	16	(13)
Totals:-	115	(99)	120	(102)	235	(201)

Crude birth rate per 1,000 estimated population: 20.6 (18.0)
Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 estimated population: 18.5 (16.2)

<u>Stillbirths.</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Legitimate.	2	(1)	-	(3)	2	(4)
Illegitimate.	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
Totals:-	2	(1)	-	(3)	2	(4)

Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths: 8.4 (19.5)
Rate per 1,000 estimated population: 0.11 (0.36)

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
All age groups	43	(52)	51	(34)	94	(86)

<u>Infants Under One Year</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Legitimate.	2	(2)	5	(-)	7	(2)
Illegitimate.	1	(-)	1	(1)	2	(1)
Totals:-	3	(2)	6	(1)	9	(3)

Maternal Deaths: Nil. (Nil).

Death Rates.

Crude rate per 1,000 population:	8.2	(7.7)
Adjusted rate per 1,000 population:	12.0	(11.3)
All infants per 1,000 live births:	38.3	(14.9)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births:	32.0	(10.6)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births:	125	(76.9)
Maternal Deaths per 1,000 live and stillbirths:	Nil	(Nil)

The number of births increased by 34 as compared with last year, and the birth rate has risen from 18.0 to 20.6.

Deaths have increased by 8. The infant mortality rate is 38.3 as against 14.9 last year.

The principal causes of death are set out in the following Table.

TABLE J.

Cause of Death.	Male	Female	Total
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach.	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	3	2	5
Diabetes.	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	4	15	19
Coronary disease, angina.	8	8	16
Hypertension with heart disease.	-	1	1
Other heart disease.	3	2	5
Pneumonia.	4	6	10
Bronchitis.	9	2	11
Other diseases of respiratory system.	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	1	1	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis.	1	-	1
Congenital malformations.	-	1	1
Other defined and Ill-defined diseases.	3	7	10
Motor Vehicle accidents.	1	-	1
All other accidents.	2	2	4
Totals:-	43	51	94

INFANT MORTALITY.

The following Table gives the causes of Infant Deaths during 1962 classified into age groups:

TABLE II

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week	1 week to 1 month	1 month to 1 year	Total.
Myocardial Failure.	-	1	-	1
Broncho Pneumonia.	-	-	2	2
Broncho Pneumonia Congenital Heart Disease.	-	-	1	1
Prematurity.	2	-	-	2
Spina Bifida.	-	1	-	1
Asphyxia neonatorum.	1	-	-	1
Dehydration. Gastro-enteritis.	-	1	-	1
Totals:-	3	3	3	9

One male Infant Death occurred at home, and the remaining deaths in Hospital.

COMPARISON OF KNOTTINGLEY VITAL STATISTICS WITH OTHER WEST RIDING URBAN DISTRICTS, THE WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

TABLE III

	Knottingley Urban District	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts.	West Riding Admin. County	England & Wales (provis- ional figures)
<u>BIRTH RATE</u> (per 1,000 estimated population).				
Crude Rate;	20.6	17.5	17.8	18.0
Adjusted Rate:	18.5	17.7	17.8	-
<u>DEATH RATE</u> (per 1,000 estimated population).				
All Causes) Crude Rate;	8.2	12.7	12.0	11.9
Adjusted Rate;	12.0	13.4	13.3	-
Infective and Para. Dis. Excl. Tub. but incl. Syphl. and other V.D.	-	0.04	0.04	*
Tuberculosis Respiratory.	-	0.05	0.05	0.06
Tuberculosis Other.	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
Tuberculosis - All forms.	-	0.06	0.05	0.07
Cancer.	0.79	2.14	2.00	2.18
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System.	1.66	1.97	1.84	*
Heart & Circulatory Diseases.	1.93	4.84	4.56	*
Respiratory Diseases.	1.93	1.62	1.52	*
Maternal Mortality. (per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	-	0.09	0.20	0.35
Perinatal Mortality.	21.1	30.6	31.5	*
Neonatal Mortality.	25.5	15.3	15.7	15.1
Infant Mortality.	38.3	22.8	23.3	21.4
Still Births. (per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	8.4	18.0	18.5	18.1

* Figures not available.

PART TWO

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIONS

AND OTHER DISEASES

The following Table shows the prevalence of infectious diseases, other than tuberculosis, throughout the year.

TABLE IV

Disease.	Jan/ Mar.	Apl/ June	Jul/ Sept.	Oct/ Dec.	Total	Deaths	No. of cases admitted to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever.	1	1	1	4	7	-	5
Whooping Cough.	6	2	-	-	8	-	-
Measles.	18	8	19	286	331	-	1
Totals:-	25	11	20	290	346	-	6

Diphtheria.

No cases of Diphtheria occurred during the year.

Immunisation.

152 children under the age of five years and 10 over the age of five years, received a full course of primary immunisation against the disease. In addition 30 children received a reinforcing injection.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following Table summarises particulars contained in the Register of Tuberculous persons:-

TABLE V.

Number of Cases on Register.	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	M	F	M	F	
At the commencement of 1962.	30	24	5	11	70
Notified for the first time during 1962.	2	1	-	-	3
Inward Transfers.	-	-	-	-	-
Removed from Register.	2	-	-	-	2
Cases remaining on Register at the end of 1962	30	25	5	11	71

The reasons for removal of cases from the Register are given in the following Table.

TABLE VI

Entries relating to:-	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Persons who have died.	-	-	-	-	-
Persons certified by the Medical Practitioner in attendance to have recovered.	-	-	-	-	-
Persons who have ceased to reside permanently in the District.	1	-	-	-	1
Revised Diagnosis.	1	-	-	-	1
Totals:-	2	-	-	-	2

During the year three new cases of Tuberculosis were notified. There were no deaths from Tuberculosis.

In the following Table new cases and mortality are classified according to age, sex and site of disease.

TABLE VII

Ages	New Cases				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 45	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 65	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

National Assistance Act.

Section 47.

It was not found necessary to deal with any patients under the above Act.

PART III

COUNTY COUNCIL

OF THE

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

DIVISION 12.

Pontefract Municipal Borough.

Featherstone Urban District.

Knottingley Urban District.

Osgoldcross Rural District.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

1962

BY

J. F. FRASER

M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D. Obst., R.C.O.G.

Divisional Staff at 31st December, 1962.

Divisional Medical Officer.

J.F. Fraser, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer
and School Medical Officer.

E. Atkinson. M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.M.

Assistant County Medical Officer
and School Medical Officer.

M. Obadiah. M.B., B.S., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Leeds Regional Hospital Board - Visiting Staff.

Ophthalmologist.

J.V. Kirkwood. M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Orthopaedic Surgeon.

R.W.L. Calderwood. F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Oto-Rhino-Laryngologist.

K.M. Mayall. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.F.P.S.

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Miss E.M. Atkinson.
Mrs. P.N. Brice.
Mrs. B. Clarke.
Miss L.O.I. Day.
Miss A. Elsley.
Mrs. H. Faulkner.
Miss B.N. Kennington.
Miss M. Reading.
Mrs. M.K. Walsh.

Assistant Health Visitors.

Mrs. E.S. Chew.
Mrs. L. Hudson.
Mrs. J.K. Smith. (Clinic Nurse).

Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

Mrs. E.W. Petch.

Midwives.

Mrs. A. Atack.
Mrs. K. Berry.
Mrs. I. Bushell.
Miss E.S. Essex.
Mrs. E. Glover (Relief)
Mrs. D. Kelly.
Mrs. B. Murphy
Miss C. Norton.
Mrs. A.M. Randall.
Miss C.A. Roberts.

Home Nurses.

Miss L. Casey.
Mrs. S.G. Cousins.
Mrs. S. Eaton.
Mrs. F. Green.
Mrs. V. McVeigh.
Mrs. A. Pearce.
Mrs. J.M. Pycock.
Mrs. D.M.A. Ward.

Home Nurse/Midwives.

Mrs. E. Gledhill.
Mrs. P. Philip.

Mental Welfare Officers.

Miss M. Horsley.
Mr. G.F.G. Townsend.

Speech Therapists.

Mrs. N. Hepworth.
Miss K.M. Wade.

Clerical Staff.

Mr. W. Carver. (Senior Clerk).
Mr. R. Bailey. (Deputy Senior Clerk).
Miss E. Brabbs.
Miss K. Duker.
Miss J.M. Gibbons.
Miss P.G. Kelly.
Miss C.A. Scurrah.
Mrs. M. Slack. (Part-Time)
Mrs. A. Smith.
Mrs. C. Walker.

INTRODUCTION.

In this section is given a brief account of the services provided by the West Riding County Council as a whole, under Part III of the National Health Service Act.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

The number of live births registered in the Divisional area during 1962 was 1188, an increase of 39 compared with the previous year.

The CRUDE BIRTH RATE, 19.1 per thousand of the estimated population compared with 18.8 for the previous year, was well above the West Riding Administrative County rate of 17.8 and the England and Wales birth rate of 18.0.

Deaths.

The deaths assigned to the Divisional area after correction for transfers were 600, an increase of 14 compared with 1961.

The CRUDE DEATH RATE from all causes was 9.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population, the same as in the previous year. The West Riding Administrative area is 12.0 and England and Wales 11.9.

Infant Mortality

In 1962 the deaths of Infants under one year of age numbered 29. The Infant Mortality was 24.4 as against 33.1 in the previous year.

Maternal Mortality

There was no maternal death in the Divisional area during the year.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

Domiciliary Midwifery

Of the 1182 notified live births, 508 were delivered by domiciliary midwives, the private doctors being present in 96 of these cases.

Notifications.

The following notifications were received from midwives practicing in the Division:-

Death of Mother.	-
Death of Child.	-
Still Births.	6
Liability to be source of infection.	-

Medical Assistance.

Medical Aid notices sent in by Midwives during 1962 numbered 52, all of these being domiciliary.

Gas and Air Analgesia

All the domiciliary midwives held the certificate in gas and air analgesia administration and were equipped with the necessary apparatus.

The County Council decided in 1959 to provide each Midwife with a Trilene Analgesia Machine in addition to the Gas and Air Machine. By the end of the year eleven Midwives had received the new machines.

Gas and Air Analgesia only was given in 6 cases. Pethidine only was given in 89 cases, and gas and air and pethidine was given in 88 cases. Trilene was administered in 82 cases and with Pethidine in 183 cases.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

There are four ante-natal clinics in the Division which are held at Pontefract, Featherstone, Knottingley and Ferrybridge, and during the year 369 patients attended, of which 268 were new patients. The total number of attendances was 1,263. 81 patients were examined post-natally during the year.

Relaxation Classes.

Relaxation classes for expectant mothers are held at the Pontefract, Featherstone and Knottingley Clinics.

These have continued to be fairly well attended and the number of attendances at these Clinics during the year was 457.

Institutional Midwifery

Patients from this Division are admitted to either the Castleford Maternity Home or to the Southmoor Maternity Unit, Hemsworth.

Some difficulty was experienced in finding accommodation for all patients wishing to have their babies in maternity homes. Due to travelling difficulties there is a preference for the Castleford Maternity Home, although our allocation of beds is much smaller than at Southmoor.

CHILD WELFARE.

There are County owned clinics at Pontefract, Featherstone and Knottingley.

Our Pontefract Clinic continues to be admired and appreciated by patients and staff.

The following proprietary preparations were available at cost prices to all women attending at the Clinics:-

Ostermilk No. 2.	Farex.
Trufood, humanised.	Robinson's Groats.
Cow and Gate, full cream.	Robinson's Triple Pack.
Minadex.	Robrex.
Trufood Cereal.	Robsoup.
Adexolin.	Rose Hip Syrup.
Scotts Twin Pack.	

The annual turnover of baby food etc. is approximately £5,000.

The following were distributed free of charge:-

Ascorbic Acid.
Fersamel Syrup.

Ferrous Fumarate Tablets.
Lactation Tablets.

I wish to express my thanks to the ladies of the Voluntary Committees at the Clinics for all the work they have done during the year.

Premature Babies.

During the year 59 babies weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less were born in hospitals or nursing homes to mothers normally resident in the Division, and 25 were born at home.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Medical Inspections

The periodic medical examination of the four age groups, i.e. the entrants (5 years +) second age group (7 years +) intermediate years (10 years +) and leavers (14 years +) continued throughout the year at the 57 schools in the Division.

Re-examinations of children who, at previous periodic or special examinations had been found to have defects, were made at each school medical inspection. During the year 4,622 periodic inspections were carried out.

General Condition of Children.

All pupils at routine medical inspections are classified as to their general condition at the time of examination and 98.92% were classified as satisfactory and only 1.08% as unsatisfactory.

Uncleanliness.

During the year health visitors and school nurses made 16,982 examinations of children in schools. Of these 437 individual children were found to be infested.

SPECIAL CLINICS.

Ophthalmic Clinics.

Dr. J.V. Kirkwood holds weekly clinics at the Central Clinic, Pontefract. During the year 1,597 children were examined. Of these 529 were prescribed glasses.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics.

Mr. K.M. Mayall holds fortnightly sessions at the Central Clinic, Pontefract, for children from this Division. During the year Mr. Mayall held 22 sessions and saw 124 children. In all, the children made 246 attendances.

Orthopaedic Clinics.

Mr. R.W.L. Calderwood, Orthopaedic Surgeon, holds a monthly Clinic at the Central Clinic, Pontefract, and during the year 9 sessions were held. 86 children were seen at these clinics and the total number of attendances made was 107.

Child Guidance Treatment.

A Child Guidance Clinic is held weekly at the Central Clinic, Pontefract. Children from surrounding Divisional areas attended here in addition to our own. In November, 1961, Dr. E. Atkinson Senior Assistant County Medical Officer, joined Dr. P.J. Crowley, the Consultant Psychiatrist, on the staff of the Clinic.

Mr. D.G. Pickles, Clinic Psychologist, and Mrs. P.Y. Harris Psychiatric Social Worker, continued to do much good work at the Clinic.

Speech Therapy

Miss K.M. Wade, Speech Therapist, held clinics on two half-days each week, both at Pontefract Central Clinic. Mrs. Hepworth, Speech Therapist held one session at Pontefract Clinic and one at Knottingley. During the year 177 sessions were held and 85 children were treated.

Handicapped Pupils.

The regular medical examination of handicapped children continued during the year and where necessary, recommendations were made for placement in special schools.

Medical Examination of Teachers and Entrants to Training College.

It is the duty of the School Medical Officer to examine candidates applying for entry to training colleges for the purpose of satisfying the college Authorities of their fitness to follow a course of teacher training. During the year 37 candidates were examined and where necessary, x-ray examinations arranged.

In the case of entrants to the teaching profession, 6 examinations were made.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis was offered to all children in the year of their 13th birthday. With the consent of the parents, a test is performed to see if the child has already encountered the germ of Tuberculosis. If it has done so, no further action is taken, as it is assumed that the child is acquiring a natural immunity. If, however, the test indicates that the child has not encountered tubercle bacillus, then vaccination is carried out.

The age of 13 years has been chosen because at this age the natural resistance to the disease tends to drop and it is hoped to confer protection during the years of increased risk.

<u>No of consents issued.</u>	<u>No. of consents received.</u>	<u>Mantoux Test</u>	<u>Mantoux Negative</u>	<u>Mantoux Positive</u>
1,736	1,032	885	805	80
<u>Not Ascertained</u>			<u>B.C.G. Vaccination.</u>	
-			805	

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

The programme of Vaccination was continued during the year.

At the end of 1962 the position was as follows:-

Children and Young Persons under 18 years of age.

Number vaccinated. 15,481.

Young persons born between 1933 and 1942.

Number vaccinated. 3,057

Adults.

Number vaccinated. 974
19,522

HEALTH VISITING.

During the year, the following number of visits were made by the Health Visitors in the Division.

No. of children under 5 years of age visited during the year3,581
Total visits made to expectant mothers.. .. .	371
Total visits made to children under 1 year of age	6,106
Total visits made to children aged 1 and under 2 years	2,235
Total visits made to children aged 2 but under 5 years	4,028
Total visits made to tuberculous households	1,603
Total families or households visited	5,149
Other cases visited	7,122

HOME NURSING.

During the year 20,596 visits were paid by home nurses compared with 21,927 in the previous year.

The number of cases attended and visits made are shown below:-

Classification.	No. of Cases attended by Home Nurses during the year.	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during year.
(1) Medical.	484	16,709
(2) Surgical.	158	3,583
(3) Infectious Diseases.	-	-
(4) Tuberculosis.	6	160
(5) Maternal complications.	12	110
(6) Other.	34	34
Totals:-	694	20,596
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	351	13,310
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year.	26	174
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year.	198	15,378

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The Home Help Service is provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946. Section 29 of the Act stipulates the class of case for which provision of a Home Help can be made. These are as follows:-

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| (a) Ill. | (d) Expectant Mother. |
| (b) Lying-in. | (e) Mental Defective. |
| (c) Aged. | (f) A child not over compulsory school age. |

Before a Home Help can be provided, a form of application must be signed by the head of the household on which he undertakes either to pay the whole cost of the service, or to give a statement of his income and agree to pay the assessed charge according to the County Council scheme.

Under no circumstances can a Home Help be used as a sitter-in and the amount of assistance which a patient is granted is related strictly to the amount of domestic work which is required to be done.

The authorised establishment of Home Helps in this Division was 37.

Authorised Divisional Establishment.

(i) Basic	37.
(ii) From Reserve	-
(ii) TOTAL	37

No. of Domestic Helps employed at 31st December, 1962.

(i) Whole-time	Nil.
(ii) Part-time.	53
(iii) TOTAL.	53

Cases provided with Domestic Help during the year ended 31st December, 1962.

	<u>No. of Cases.</u>	<u>Hours Employed</u>
(i) Maternity (including expectant mothers).	42	2,261
(ii) Tuberculosis.	2	187
(iii) Chronic Sick - (a) aged 65+	412	67,757
(b) under 65	71	10,425
(iv) Others.	-	-
	<u>527</u>	<u>80,630</u>

Number of Home Helps that could have been employed full-time - 37.

MENTAL HEALTH.

In November, 1960, the new Mental Health Act became operative and two Mental Welfare Officers were given the task of coping with the increased work which the Act places upon local Health Authorities.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF.

The County Council decided in January, 1962, to revise their scheme whereby all entrants to the superannuation scheme be medically examined and substituted the following:-

- (1) All prospective entrants to the scheme be required to complete a questionnaire dealing with personal and family medical history.
- (2) There to be a full medical examination of:-
 - (i) All prospective entrants over the age of 45 years.
 - (ii) All entrants whose completed questionnaire reveals the need for further medical investigation.
 - (iii) Applicants whose prospective employment is such that public safety is involved e.g. Fire and Ambulance service drivers.

In 1962, 28 examinations were made.

KNOTTINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR
1962

BY

L. BARBER

M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

KNOTTINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

CONSTITUTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1962/63

CHAIRMAN:

Councillor K. Sharpe.

MEMBERS:

Councillor M. McLauchlan.

Councillor S. Alderson.

Councillor A. Cardwell.

Councillor J.E. Durkin J.P.

Councillor Mrs. M. Nunns.

Councillor W.B. Piper J.P.

Councillor W. Sarvent.

Councillor J. Sowerby.

KNOTTINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

I present herewith my Eighth Annual Report compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health.

As usual the year has had its highlights both of comedy and of near despair. New Year resolutions have been kept - and forgotten - in the hurly-burly of day to day complaint, inspection and report routine.

Despite all this, some headway has been made. Refuse collection problems now, due to the introduction of a Bonus Incentive Scheme, assume a mere minuscule of their former importance. Large amounts of covering materials have made the tipping site presentable and almost a thing of pride. A further Smoke Control Area has been declared and approved by the Minister and further headway has been made with the problem of reducing industrial pollution. The Paper Sack system of refuse collection has been introduced in a small way as a so-called "Pilot Scheme" and it is anticipated that a final decision on the continuation of the scheme will be taken during 1963.

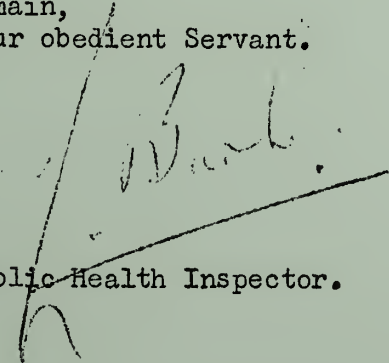
Slaughterhouses have been modernised or closed as the appointed day came upon us but we are still virtually self sufficient in the local butchery trade.

Slum clearance is still ticking over gently as the remaining sub-standard properties are brought into the net, but improvement of tenanted properties shows very little upsurge under the existing conditions.

The Report may contain less of my personal comment - this years work has left little time for more than random thoughts on these things - but I trust that the statistics will not prove too heavy going.

My thanks are once again extended to Mr. Barratt, my fellow Officials of other Departments for their unfailing co-operation and to the Chairman of the Committee, Councillor K. Sharpe for his support.

I remain,
Your obedient Servant.


Public Health Inspector.

Council Offices,
The Close,
KNOTTINGLEY.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Section 1

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

of the

DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLIES

The Pontefract, Goole and Selby Water Board has now taken over the supply and distribution of water within the Urban District. The Urban District is, of course, directly represented on this Board.

The water, taken from three boreholes, is chlorinated at source and is consistently good quality. The hardness of the water, both temporary and permanent, occasionally proves to be inconvenient, particularly in water heating appliances, but the problem is far from insuperable and complaints are few and far between.

Only two dwelling houses are not as yet connected to the Public water supply.

1. "Talsperre", Fryston Lane.
2. Waterfield No. 2 Gatehouse.

Three cottages previously reported under this heading have been vacated or demolished. Action has been taken under the Housing Act against the remaining gatehouse and it is hoped that this will be vacated and demolished during 1963.

A copy of the Public Analyst's Report on a sample of mains water is appended below.

Sample of Mains Water

Chemical Analysis

	<u>Parts per</u> <u>Million</u>
Total solids	406
Chloride	27
Alkalinity as CaCO_3	133
Total Hardness	140
Lead, Copper, Zinc	Nil
Iron	0.2
Fluorine	0.02
Manganese	0.03
Free Ammonia	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.01
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	4.4
pH	7.4

This water is of good organic purity.

(signed) F.W.M. Jaffe

RICHARDSON & JAFFE
BRADFORD.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

It is estimated that the Knottingley Urban District now contains 3,543 private dwellings. The total number of premises served therefore adds up to well over 3,700 and of these only 33 are now served by cesspools and 5 only by pail closets.

A caravan site - not on the watercarriage system, is served by a combination of pail closets and cesspools. A licence has been granted under the new Act and improvements are being made in the sanitary facilities at this site.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Supplies of disinfectant are available at the Public Health Department as and when required. Disinfection is carried out as necessary.

INSECT INFESTATION

Last year in this part of my Report I spoke of a rise in the general standard of cleanliness and, indeed, of comfort in homes today. This is reflected in many ways, and in none so peculiarly as in the horror of an insect infestation. An odd silverfish, ant or cockroach was stamped on, commented on and forgotten a few years ago. Today, the service of science, in the shape of the Rodent/Insect Eradicator - formerly the rat-man, together with his death dealing armoury of D.D.T., B.H.C., Dieldrin, Pyrethrum, etc., etc., ad infinitum, is called in immediately and battle commences.

As the table below shows, science ususally wins, for which we are eternally grateful. But like all victories, the cost should be counted, even if only for statistical purposes. One wonders, over the country as a whole, whether the rodent or the insect takes the greater part of the Diainfestation budget.

Infestation	No. treated	Re-infestations
Woodworm	7	1
Ants	38	7
Silverfish	8	1
Cockroaches	17	1
Clovermites	6	4
House Flies	10	0
Crickets	28	1
Miscellaneous	36	0

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are, fortunately, no Common Lodging Houses within the Urban District.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The one licensed site in the Urban District was granted a licence under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 and is now enlarged to take 45 caravans. Work has commenced on new sanitary blocks including W.C.'s and shower baths. Cesspools are being provided and will be emptied by the Council's Cesspool-emptying service.

In my opinion the site will not prove large enough for the demand caused by the importation of skilled labour and technicians for the development now taking place in the township. The Central Electricity Generating Board contemplated setting a small site within their working area but I am sorry to say this has now been dropped.

The Local Authority are trying to resettle the odd itinerant who regards the Urban District and his "home-town" but this is now always a rewarding task I am sorry to say.

RODENT CONTROL

The year 1961 is now history and with it most of the fears then expressed. The appointment of a full-time operator together with the establishment of an Annual Contract scheme proved to be a most successful innovation. More treatments than ever were undertaken and, to my mind more important, a much larger number of inspections and routine visits were made to check on the condition of premises and the efficacy of treatments.

As the operator becomes more familiar with his work and his coverage therefore greater, one can anticipate a much greater ratio of inspections to treatments. This inevitably gives rise to questions as to whether his services are really necessary. The answer is an emphatic "YES". 1961 was an object lesson in the results of a slackening of effort and this lesson should be well learned.

Sewer treatments were carried out by the permanent-bait method using bagged ~~oiled~~ Warfarin. No large takes were observed and indeed except for the usual small corners of old fashioned sewers no infestations were apparent.

I present on the following page a copy of the Report for 1962 setting out visits and treatments carried out in the year.

REPORT FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962

	Type of Property				
	Non-Agricultural				Agri- cultural Premises
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses incl. Council houses	All other including Business Premises	Total (1, 2 & 3)	
1. Number of properties in L.A.'s District.	28	3412	420	3860	35
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of notification.	8	104	16	128	-
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Common rat - Minor	8	69	13	90	-
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Ship rat - Minor	-	-	-	-	-
Major	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse - Minor	-	15	3	18	-
3. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act.	10	390	72	472	18
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-	-	-	-	-	-
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Common rat - Minor	4	24	8	36	7
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Ship rat - Minor	-	-	-	-	-
Major	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse - Minor	-	29	7	36	-
4. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	82	102	184	4
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-	-	-	-	-	-
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Common rat - Major	-	3	-	3	-
Ship rat - Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
Major	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse - Minor	-	8	2	2	-

	Type of Property				
	Non-Agricultural				Agri- cultural Premises
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses incl. Council houses	All other including Business Premises	Total (1, 2 & 3)	
Total inspections carried out including re- inspections	-	-	-	-	-
Number of infested properties (in Sections 11, 111 & 1V) treated by the L.A.	14	148	33	195	7
Total treatments carried out including re- treatments.	29	213	44	286	9
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	-	-	2	2	-
(b) Structural Work (i.e. P.Roofting)	-	-	2	2	-
Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	-	-	-	-	-
Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-

Number of "Block"
control schemes
carried out

28



ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Section 2

HOUSING

NEW HOUSING

During the year 1962 there has been an upsurge in the rate of building of new houses. This showed itself towards the latter end of the year in houses completed and should give greatly improved figures for 1963. Houses for sale are still showing a slight upward trend and the Local Authority have decided to carry on with their scheme for building houses for sale. The first houses to be built in the second phase should be let in 1963.

The total number of new Council owned dwellings let for the first time during 1962 was 87 and there were also 39 houses completed by private builders.

OVERCROWDING

No cases of legal overcrowding have been reported to the Department during the year.

HOUSING STATISTICS

I give below a copy of Housing Statistics for the year 1962 as submitted to the Ministry.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. No. of dwelling houses in district | 3,564 |
| 2. No. of houses included in above (a) Back to Back | 8 |
| (b) Single back | 26 |
| 3. HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE | |

No. of houses included in Representations made during the year

(a) in Clearance Areas -

(b) individual unfit houses

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

	HOUSES DEMOLISHED	DISPLACED during year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas			
1. Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	-	-	-
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas			
4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	26	39	16

	HOUSES DEMOLISHED	DISPLACED during year	
		Persons	Famil
Not in Clearance Areas (continued)			
5. Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	2	17	
6. Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
7. Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
8. Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961	5	13	4
9. Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	1	2	1
10. Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Authority
11. After informal action by Local Authority	34	-
12. After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	-	-
13. Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	-	-

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

Position at end of year	Number of houses (1)	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
14. Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17 (2)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
15. Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53	-	-

PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	Number of Houses (1)	Number of occupants of houses in column (1) (2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased in the year.	-	-

No. of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings -

(a) Clearance Areas etc.	26
(b) Overcrowding	-

RENT ACT, 1957

(a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted	-
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority	-
(e) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled	-

OVERCROWDING

Any comments in connection with this problem -

NEW DWELLINGS

No. of new dwellings completed during the year:-

By the Local Authority: 87. By Private Enterprise: 39.

GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

	Formal applications received during year	Applications approved during year	No. of dwellings completed during year
	No. of dwlgs.	No. of dwlgs.	
(a) Conversions (The number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work)	-	-	-
(b) Improvements	12	12	12

DETAILS OF ADVANCES FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING OR CONSTRUCTING HOUSES - 37

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Section 3.

FOOD INSPECTION

and

CONTROL

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

On the Appointed Day, 30th June, 1962, two of the six slaughterhouses in the district ceased to be used and their licences lapsed.

The remaining four slaughterhouses were brought into line with the Regulations and two were issued with licences for the slaughter of all food animals except horses, one was licenced for horses only and one for sheep and pigs only.

This still leaves Knottingley Urban District Council self sufficient in slaughtering facilities but one or two butchers now buy "off the hook".

All the slaughterhouses now in use are much improved on their old standards and give no cause for anxiety in any respect.

MEAT INSPECTION

There is little to be said on this subject nowadays other than to reiterate the need generally to control the hours of slaughter and at the same time introduce a Meat Marking scheme thereby assuring 100% inspection everywhere.

With the present freedom of slaughtering such a scheme is completely impracticable and one can only hope that eventually everyone concerned will realise this. After all, a 100% Meat Marking scheme will protect both producer and consumer so surely the time is ripe for such a scheme to be introduced.

With the present standards of breeding and selection very little disease is met today in the inspection of meat and this alone must have added thousands of tons annually to the amount of meat available for the trade. A valuable aid to to our country's productivity one would have thought.

Statistical tables are given overleaf.

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Horses	Total
No. killed	338	-	-	1545	424	414	2721
No. inspected	338	-	-	1545	424	414	2721
<u>All diseases except T.B. & Cysticerci</u>							
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some parts or organ was condemned	6	-	-	2	2	101	111
Percentage of No. inspected affected by disease other than T.B. & Cysticerci	1.74	-	-	.13	.47	24.6	4.1
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>							
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Percentage of No. inspected affected by T.B.	-	-	-	-	.235	-	.026
<u>Cysticercosis</u>							
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Parts Condemned

T.B.

Pigs

1 pluck

Other
diseases

Cattle

2 heads

-

Actinomycosis

2 livers

-

Angiomatosis

3 livers

-

Fascioliasis

2 kidneys

-

Hydatidosis

Sheep

2 plucks

-

Parasitic

Pigs

2 plucks

-

Inflammation

Horses

2 carcasses

-

Complete oedema

101 livers

-

Hydatidosis

10 lungs

-

Hydatidosis

2 hindquarters

-

Extensive bruising

1 forequarters

ICE CREAM

There are now 38 registered retail premises and 2 producer-retailers in the District.

FOOD HAWKERS

All food hawkers in the Urban District are registered under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 Section 76.

Before registration all vehicles must have a self contained hot water supply, a sink, soap and towel.

16 hawkers have now been registered of which 3 have been registered to trade in vegetables only.

FOOD PREMISES

I give below a list of food premises in the district.

Registered Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955

For the sale and storage for sale of ice-cream	-	40
For the manufacture and sale of ice-cream	-	2
For the preparation of sausages or preserved food	-	8

Other Food Premises

Butchers	-	8
Cafes	-	12
Fish and Chip Shops		14
Bakehouses	-	1
Slaughterhouses	-	4
Clubs and		
Licensed Premises	-	28
Other Food Shops	-	59

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

As mentioned in last year's Report, it is difficult to insist on the outlay of capital to bring old shops 100% in line with the Food Hygiene Regulations when the life of the property is problematical. This situation affected the two main areas of shopping development in the district, namely Ferrybridge Square and Aire Street. The former is now under re-development and at the time of writing the first block of new shops is nearing completion. It may be some time yet before a decision is reached on Aire Street.

Pressure has been kept up in other directions and shops, slaughterhouses and licensed houses have all had their quota of attention during the year and some considerable improvements have been achieved.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Section 4

PUBLIC CLEANSING

REFUSE COLLECTION

Refuse collection is undertaken over the whole of the Urban District. Two 16/18 cu.yd. fore and aft tipping vehicles are used and have adequate capacity for all present needs.

The proposed growth of the town (now under way) which will add some 30-40% to the present task, allied to the ever growing pre-packaging of foods may well give use cause to revise our thoughts in a year or two.

An incentive bonus scheme was brought in during the year and the results were little short of miraculous - though some of the increased production was undoubtedly due to the introduction of the second 16/18 cu.yd. vehicle. Bonuses of up to £3. 0s. 0d., per week are now earned and £1. 10s. 0d. - £2. 0s. 0d. per week are regular features of the men's pay packets.

Although the scheme has brought good results it has not stopped the nationalised industries and the larger factories and contractors from skimming the cream of the labour force. We still, on the occasions when a replacement is required, have to search hard and long for a suitable man - or accept labour of somewhat inferior quality. This does not imply that all our men are of this type. The outdoor life of comparative freedom from machine domination still appeals to some men.

A small number of paper sack holders are now in use and the Committee will decide on the future of this method of storage and collection during 1963.

The service given could not be bettered and the incentive bonus has ensured that, even when a team is reduced from the usual four loaders the loss is made up so that over a week, no hold up in collection is experienced.

Washing facilities and individual lockers are available for the men and protective clothing consisting of boiler suits, safety boots, donkey jackets and gloves are provided.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

We continued to use the England Lane disposal area during the year and we have now started on the second layer of tipping. A really welcome windfall in shape of some hundred of cubic yards of spoil and sub soil was made available delivered free at the disposal area. This was spread by the tractor and a substantial seal between the two layers has been achieved.

Generally, the lack of covering material is of some concern but we are able to dig out inert material from a very old part of the tip and this does help in a small way. There were one or two fires on the face of the tip during the year but we were able to prevent any penetration by using two tractors to dig out the heated parts of the face.

Fly and insect infestation was fairly easily controlled due no doubt to the typically English "Summer" which we had last year. The full time Rodent Operator also deserves some credit for his efforts in this line and also in preventing rats from becoming a problem on the disposal area.

I feel I must mention the Department's Foreman, Mr. W. Emmerson. He is now ranked with the other Foremen and carries on his job of maintaining the vehicles, of overseeing the men, of co-operating with other Departments in the occasional exchange of men and vehicles with no fear and apparently no favour. No small credit is due to his occasional tact and frequent blunt speaking.

CESSPOOLS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Our new Sewage Works is becoming almost a legend but we understand that the major difficulties are now behind us and look to reporting real progress in next year's Annual Report with confidence.

The cesspool/gully emptying vehicle and crew still carry out the most unprepossessing duty of pumping out the sedimentation tanks of our old existing works and the time taken to carry out the work continues to increase due to increased flows into the Works. With this job cleansing of choked drains, street gullies, sewer flushing and emptying of cesspools both vehicle and crew are extended to their limit.

Provision has been made this year for a portable pump to empty the tanks but to date, despite trials, a suitable pump has not been available.

Cesspools are abolished and new ones added each year so we remain fairly static in the amount of time required to give a minimum of a fortnightly service to persons whomust use this type of drainage.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Section 5

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION

This falls into two distinct headings and I propose to deal with them in this way.

1. Local Authority Controlled

Into this section falls all the boiler plant installations in the Urban District except the plant at the Generating Stations.

In this province a lot of hard and rather laborious work has been carried out during the past few years. Much of this work consists of discussions and meetings with interested parties outside the actual management concerned. The National Coal Board, for example, have a highly organised section staffed by Technical Officers who are anxious to retain solid fuel as the main steam producing fuel. These Officers inspect installations, advise on suitability of fuels, stokers etc., and deal with users complaints. By co-operating with these Officers and those of the Coal Utilisation Council a great deal of information comes to this Department and pressure can be applied by this Department at the most vulnerable point.

The National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service (N.I.F.E.S.) similarly gives us much needed assistance and, as they are not tied to a particular product, they can, occasionally, be even more impartial than the other bodies mentioned.

By using these contacts, by personal visits and inspections the spirit of the Clean Air Act is being spread and, by and large, our boilers are now adequately mechanised and instrumented and little real nuisance is associated with them.

The iron foundries scattered around the town also fall into this section and many visits have been paid to these undertakings during the year. Grit, dust and fumes from scrap metal cause spot problems but this is not confined to the Knottingley Urban District. Where solid fuels are used dry grit arrestors are fitted to the furnaces and experiments are going forward with wet washing arrestors.

2. Alkali Inspectorate Controlled

Into this section falls the majority of our real "pest" processes, i.e. Electricity Generating Stations, Chemical processing plants and the producer gas plant used in the local glass industry.

To deal with these in turn we find that the only boilers at the Ferrybridge "A" Station which had no grit arrestors are now dismantled and the associated stacks should also soon be down. The Cyclone arrestors on the rest of the "A" Station are now checked regularly for efficiency and defects remedied immediately. A scheme is under active consideration to replace the existing stacks at the "A" Station by one or two only but going up another 200' - 250'. This should get the misty plume well into the air and very well dispersed before the settle to ground level well to windward of the Urban District.

Chemical processing plants are a highly technical problem and H.M. Alkali Inspectorate are constantly searching for the answers to the many complaints received. Advances are being made but many solutions are expensive or only partially successful. The latter applies to Knottingley's problems and until scientific advances are made which can be applied in the field we must keep pressing for the best possible abatement even when we know we shall not be 100% successful.

Producer-gas plants are now, fortunately, outmoded. Unfortunately replacement by oil or other means is expensive. The provision of one oil fired furnace in lieu of a producer-gas burner costs almost as much as the Urban District has spent in converting one third of the domestic premises in the area.

Alkali Inspectorate Controlled

As industry must be competitive, we can only try to ensure that as a producer-gas plant goes out it is not replaced by another. In this way we have abolished about 60% of these offensive plants and should be rid of them by late 1964 - early 1965.

H.M. Alkali Inspectors have always co-operated to the full with this Local Authority and its Officers and have always been sympathetic to our oft repeated grievances. The Health Committee has discussed its problems with individual Alkali Inspectors from time to time and I think that mutual respect has been engendered in this way. The Clean Air Act has been with us a very short time and when one considers the progress that has been made in industry as compared with progress in other fields under other Acts of Parliament one can, if one is honest and casts back 6 or 10 years ago, be proud of the progress made even if one is not satisfied.

DOMESTIC POLLUTION

In this sphere the Local Authority, although subject to periodical jogs from an assortment of Ministries, has complete control and authority.

The Clean Air Act 1956 took some time to get under way as there are so many things to sort out before any Order can be made. House to house survey, letters to householders, supplies of fuel, public meetings, Exhibitions, Estimates, appliance supplies - the list seems virtually endless. Despite this much progress is being made and a few comparisons might be made at this time.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government issued its second report on progress in the domestic field early in 1963. The comparative figures make interesting reading. Up to January, 1962 we find that the following comparison could be made.

Black Areas - January, 1962

	<u>% of acres controlled</u>	<u>% of premises controlled</u>
Nationally	9%	13.8%
Knottingley U.D.	12.5%	42.0%

These figures could be brought up to date by adding the two areas most recently declared which puts Knottingley even further up among the leaders in this vitally important crusade.

The report goes on to say that only 54 Black Areas have not now submitted a Smoke Control Programme. A further list of 52 authorities (including Knottingley) are afforded special mention, as programming to finish before 1970. Knottingley's programme is given overleaf.

So far only the City of London and Holborn Metropolitan Borough has completed their programme. As far as I am aware only one other West Riding Authority aims to finish in the sixties so Knottingley may yet have another matter to boast of alongside its housing record. Great things are afoot in the Urban District and its elected members and officers can, and I feel certain will, rise to the inspiration of the times.

Name of Local Authority

KNOTTINGLEY U.D.C.

Approximate number of premises in the Local Authority area

3950 + 1400 increase

Acreage of local authority area

2837

Number of premises and acreage of land in smoke control areas

(1)	(2) Covered by Orders made up to 31.12.61.	(3) Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1962	(4) Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1963	(5) Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1964 This year the number of houses will rise to approx. 4500	(6) Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1965	(7) Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1966	(8) Final objective (the total numbers it is intended ultimately to cover)	(9) Target year for completion of programme
Premises	950	517	510	1340	380	860	5350	1969
Dwellings	930	509	501	1300	362	820	4930	
Acres	60	292	90	430	160	249	2837	
% of dwellings in district	27%	15%	15%	70%	78%	88%	100%	
Aggregate Total %	27%	42%	57%					



